WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

XIV. PLOWING-DEEP OR SHALLOW. Rules absolutely without exception are rare; and

they who imagine that I insist on plewing all lands deeply are wrong; for I held that much land should never be plowed at all. In fact, I have seen in my life nearly as large an area that ought not as I have that ought to be plowed; by which I mean that half the land I have seen may serve mankind better if devoted to timber than if subjected to tillage. I personally know farmers who would thrive far better if they tilled but half the area they do, bestowing on this all the labor and fertilizers they spread over the whole, even though they threw the residue into commen and left it there. I judge that a majority of our farmers could increase the recompense of their toil by cultivating fewer acres than they now do.

Nor do I deny that there are soils which it is not advisable to plow deeply. Prof. Mapes told me he had seen tracts in West Jersey whereof the soil was but eight inches deep, resting on a stratum of copperas sulphate of iron, which, being upturned by the plow and mingled with the soil, peisoned the crops planted thereon. And I saw, last Summer, on the intervale of New River, in the western part of Old Virginia, many acres of Corn which were thrifty and luxuriant in spite of shallow plowing and intense drouth, because the rich, black loam which had there been deposited by semi-annual inundations, until its depth ranged from two to twenty feet, was so inviting and permeable that the corn-roots ran below the bottom of the furrow about as readily as above that line. I do not doubt that there are many millions of acres of such land that would produce tolerably, and sometimes bountoously, though simply scratched over by a brush harrow and never plowed at all. In the infancy of our race, when there were iew mouths to fill and when farming implements were very rude and ineffective, cultivation was all but confined to these facile strips and patches, so that the utility, the need, of deep tiliage was not apparent. And yet, we know that crops often failed utterly in those days, plunging whole nations into

the miseries of famine. The primitive plow was a forked stick or tree-top. whereof one prong formed the coulter, the other and longer the beam; and he who first sharpened the coulter-prong with a stone batchet was the Whitney or McCormick of his day. The plow in common use to-day in Spain and Turkey is an improvement on this, for it has an iron point; still, it is a miserable tool. When, at five years old, I first rode the horse which drew my father's plow in furrowing for or cultivating his corn, it had an iron coulter and an iron share; but it was mainly composed of wood. In the hard, rocky soil of New-Hampshire, as full of bowlders and pebbles as a Christmas pudding is of plums, plowing with such an implement was a sorry business at best. My father hitched eight oxen and a horse to his plow when he broke up pebbly green-sward. and found an acre of it a very good day's work. I hardly need add that subselling was out of the question, and that six inches was the average depth of his

I judge that the best Steel Flows now in use do twice the execution that his did with a like expendifure of power-that we can, with equal power, plow twelve inches as easily and rapidly as he plowed six. Ought we to do it? Will it pay?

I first farmed for myself in 1845 on a plat of eight scres, in what was then the open country skirting the East River nearly abreast the lower point of Blackwell's Island, near Fiftieth-st., on a little indentation of the shore known as Turtle Bay. None of the Avenues east of Third was then opened above Thirtieth-st.; and the neighborhood, though now perforated by streets and covered with houses, was as gural and seeluded as heart could wish. One fine Spring morning, a neighbor called and offered to plow for \$5 my acre of tillage not cut up by rows of box and other shrubs; and I told him to go shead. I came home next evening, just as he was finishing the sob, which I contemplated most ruefully. His plow was a pocket edition; his team a single horse; his furrows at most five inches deep. I paid him, but told him plainly that I would have preferred to give the money for nothing. He insisted that he had plowed for rue as he plowed for others all around me. "I will tell you," I rejoined, "exactly how this will work. Throughout the Spring and early Summer, we shall have frequent rains and moderate heat; thus far, my crops will do well. But then will come bot weeks, with little or no rain; and they will dry up, this shallow soil and every thing planted

The result signally justified my prediction. We had frequent rains and cloudy, mild weather, till the 1st of July, when the clouds vanished, the sun came out intensely hot, and we had scarcely a sprinkle till the 1st of September, by which time my Corn and Potatoes had about given up the ghost. Like the seed which fell on stony ground in the Parable of the Sower, that which I had planted had withered away because there was no root:" and my prospect for a harvest was utterly blighted, where, with twelve inches of loose, fertile, well pulverized earth at their roots, my crops would have been at least respectable. When I became once more a farmer in a small way on my present place, I had not forgotten the lesson, and I tried to have plowed deeply and thoroughly so much land as I had plowed at all. My first Summer here (1853) was a very dry one, and crops failed in consequence around me and all over the country; yet mine were at least fair; and I was largely indebted for them to relatively deep plowing. I have since suffered from frost (on my low land). from the atting of seed in the ground, from the ravsges of insects, &c.; but never by drouth; and I am entirely confident that Deep Plowing has done me excellent service. My only trouble has been to get it done; for there are apt to be reasons-(haste, lateness in the season, &c.)-for plowing shallowly for "just this time," with full intent to do henceforth

I close this paper with a statement made to me by an intelligent British farmer living at Maidstone, south of England. He said:

'A few years ago, there came into my hands a field of twelve acres, which had been an orchard; but the trees were hopelessly in their dotage. They must be cut down: then their roots must be grubbed out: so I resolved to make a clean job of it, and give the field a thorough trenching. Choosing a time in Autumn or early Winter when labor was abundant and cheap, I had it turned over three spits (27 inches) deep: the first being merely reversed; the second reversed and placed at the bottom; the third being reversed and placed above the second. The soil was strong and deep, as that of an orchard should be; I planted the field to Garden Peas, and my first picking was very abundant. About the time that peas usually begin to wither and die, the roots of mine struck the rich soil which had been the first stratum, but was now the second, and at once the stalks evinced a new life-threw out new blossoms, which were followed by pods; and so kept on blossoming and forming peas for weeks, until this first crop far more than paid the cost of trenching and

Thus far my English friend. Who will this year try a patch of Peas on a plat made rich and mellow for a depth of at least two feet, and frequently moistened in Summer by some rude kind of irriga-

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

Session of Tuesday, March 29 .- N. C. Ely, Chair-

As the Spring opens and springing turf invites the polished share, some vacant seats show that talk is to be followed up with work. We invite our correspondents this Spring to report on the manures they haul out-the number of loads to the head of stock, the muck used, the bone or other fertilizers purchased. There are two rural maxims on this branch of farm economy, and the Club would be glad if the actual farmers would enlighten them. Which is nearest the truth.

1. He is the best farmer who buys the most manure.

2. He is the best farmer who makes his own ma-

2. He is the best farmer of the property of th

collar to show how well they have Wintered. They came out as smooth, firm, and hard, as they were the day they were dug. He put up 40 barrels, and has not found a dozen rotten potatoes.

Discussion on Drainage.—This subject was brought up by a communication from A. Pearce of Arlimpton, Va., who wished to be informed as to the feasibility of making tile on his own farm. Would hydraulic cement answer? The chief object is to save money, and inch and a half earthen tile in that vicinity is worth \$30 per 1,000.

J. E. Snodgrass—The whole region of country from which our correspondent writes needs to be thoroughly drained; but I expect it would be better to patronize some public establishment than to undertake to manufacture tile, or a substitute for tile, at home. I am informed that a shrewd Quaker has recontly put up a tile-factory on the outskirts of the Mount Vernon estate, and probably he will supply his neighbors at fair rates.

P. T. Quinn—Our friend will find it better to use good quality of clay, and make the usual drain-tile. If five or six farmers will combine they can get a machine which they could operate themselves at odd times. I have bought much tile at \$15 per 1,000, but if I had occasion to use 50,000 more, I should certainly get a machine and make them myself, and thus save money. There is another idea about drains which has recently come to my knowledge, and that is the practice of using hemicak boards. A neighbor lately told me that he had just lifted a drain made of this material, and put down 22 years ago, and he found the timber still remarkably well preserved. The drain was put down the same as, horseshoe tile, and he said he likes it better than ordinary two-inch tile, and that it costs less. I would advise our correspondent to look about Georgetown and see what he can buy hemlock boards for, and if he can get them as favorably as we can get them in Newark his drains need not cost lim more than a cent and a half a foot.

Dir. Trimble—My convictions, the result of many

spondent to look about Georgetown and see what he can buy hemlook boards for, and if he can get them as favorably as we can get them in Newark his drains need not cost him more than a cent and a half a foot. Dr. Trimble—My convictions, the result of many years close study of the theory of farming are well known. I believe in shallowness. There is no wisdom in going deep. I am opposed to disturbing with drains or with plewshares that cool firm subsoil that never sassiled air, never saw the light, never basked in the sun. I advise this man not to drain at all. It will cost him \$50 per acre, and I don't think it will prove profitable. If he has none but land that needs draining, why he had better seek a home elsewhere. Fatrick Quinn—And I, a practical farmer, and not a sidewalk theorizer, advise this man to drain by all means, commencing in a small way, with half an acre—and I venture to predict if he does this much the present year, that next year he will wish to extend the good work over two or three acres, and so on until his farm is entirely reclaimed.

J. B. Lyman—The father of upland draining in this country is John Johnson of Geneva, N. Y. In a conversation with that veteran agriculturist, he told me the other day that his uniform advice to farmers ashing it is to dig one ditch and lay down the usual horseshoe drain. He has had eminent success with it, and does not want a better material. A drain is a receptacle of water as well as a conduit for carrying it. The concrete is used with success in room of pump logs or of lead tubing, but not as a substitute for the usual drain tile. As to the distance apart and other practical questions, Mr. Johnson recommends one trial drain. That will settle more questions than any book or paper on the subject. As to abandoning a soil because it needs draining, as has been suggested, Mr. Johnson says that no soil is really good for wheat that is not stiff enough to be benefited by draining. Mr. Pearce had better unite with three or four of his neighbors and buy a tile machin

build her up again.

ALL AROUT ASPARAGUS.—A. Perrine of Englishtown, N. J., would chinvate a field of asparagus, but
hasn't a copy of Peter Henderson's book, and so
came to the Club. What soil, what fertilizer, how
deep, how far apart.

P. T. Quinn—Deep sandy loam, well-rotted barnyed majure of in the absence of that, something build her up again.

yard manure, or, in the absence of that, something that comes as near to it as possible. Plant either in Spring or Fall, in hills 3x3, or in rows four feet apart, and hills two feet distant, using Conover's colossal, and covering the crowns only four or five inches and covering the crowns only four or five inches deen. I speak of the last point, because if he intends

deep. I speak of the last point, because if he intends to send to market he will get it eight or ten days sooner than if he follows the advice of some, and covers a foot or more. Getting into market early with asparagus is apt to make a great difference in the price, and consequently in the profits.

Mr. Bruen—I have the best asparagus bed in this or any other country; there can be no doubt about it; I put it down with my own hands, 12 inches apart, using well-rotted cow manure. I never allow the sun to shine on their roots. I apply a bushel or so of salt each year, and, when the sprouts die in Autumu, cut them off and cover the surface with four inches of mulch.

J. Moulton—How long will a bed last when once fairly put down †

J. Moulton—How long will a bed last when once fairly put down †
Prof. Nash—On the Mount Pleasant property, in Amherst, Mass., there was an asparagus bed which I know to have been in full bearing and excellent for 30 years at least. But a very successful grower, near London, told me he found it best to renew every 20 years.

ears.
Benjamin Baldwin—And on the homestead where I was born there was one at least 50 years old.

I P Trimble-1 can go 50 more on Mr. Baldwin, and the very spot was the estate of the old Living-

and the very spot was the estate of the old Livingston family.

The Doctors Disagree on Lice.—Al dainty
topic was introduced by Asa W. Weiden of Rockford, Ill., who, "seeing an inquiry to kill lice
on cattle," said he would "venture to give an opinjon that will be of a two-fold benefit, that is, corn
that will be of a two-fold benefit, that is, corn
that will be seen to be resky creatures complained of ion that will be of a two-rold beneat, that meal will remove the pesky creatures complained of, and improve the cattle at the same time." Dr. Monlton would inquire whether the corn meal was to be applied as a poultice, or rubbed into the skin like invigorator, or taken internally. He doubted applied as a poultice, or rubbed into the skin like hair invigorator, or taken internally. He doubted the corn meal, but in his own case had found relief from a strong decoction of tabacco. Dr. Snodgrass said carbolic compounds. Dr. Williams advised auguintum. Dr. Snodgrass protested against auguin-tum. Dr. Trimble remarked that as acari breatne through pores of the skin, and as auguintum and similar oily mixtures obstruct these pores, he too would have to protest against the mercury in auguin-tum, but not against hog's lard. Dr. Fuller "would would have to protest against the mercury in anguintum, but not against hog's lard. Dr. Fuller "would like to ask if it isn't a disgrace for any farmer to have lousy animals about his place," and he expressed the opinion that nine-tenths of the cases can be traced to carelessness and neglect—poor food and no shelter. Some of his neighbors have horses afflicted with wire-worms. They feed bug-hay—he feeds good timothy and clover, neither is he sparing with oats, and his horses never need a vermitage. Dr. Reade thought good feed is not always a preventive, though it may do much. For instance, sheep have been kept on the farm he now occupies for the past century, and well kept, too, nevertheless they would occasionally have ticks, and he would mention in passing that the best way to manage these pests is to dip the sufferer in a preparation of tobacco-juice, wetting every part except the hose and eyes.

J. B. Lyman—Unfortanietly, I am not a doctor, and should not put in a word, but I will give a remedy furnished me by Dr. Gamgee, who is the highest English anthority in such affections. He advises the use of strong tobacco tea applied by a spout, the fleece being parted and the warm tea rubbed in. Where a large flock are affected, a tank is better, but for a few the large tea-kettle with upon is more convenient.

Young Peach Trees, Mice-Girpled, J. W. Webster of Newfane, New-York, has an orchard of one-year-old peach-trees, "nearly every one of which the mice have completely girdled," and he inquired. When the frost is out and the earth which is packed around them is removed, will they sprout out on this stump of eight or ten inches between the surface of the ground and where they are girdled, and, with care make a good tree ! If so, when would

is packed around them is femoved, will they spiced out on this stump of eight or ten inches between the surface of the ground and where they are girdled, and, with care make a good tree! It so, when would you remove the dead part!

John Crane—Our friend will gain time by just sawing the trees square off. If they stand in the condition the root wil begin to fail for want of connection with the leaves. But if he cuts square off, the roots will throw out vigorous shoots, and he will lose but one year on his orchard.

R. S. Williams—The surest way to kill any tree is to girdle it. Then root, branch, and trunk alike die. But if the trunk is cut square off the root will often survive and send out strong saplings. This is nearly always the case with the chestnut.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM GEORGIA—When it was known that Mr. Sammel A. Echols, of The Rural Southerner, published at Atlanta, Ga., was in the andience, he was invited by the chairman to let his voice be heard, and on coming forward he was received with applance. He said he had only dropped in with the intention of listening and learning; nevertheless, he was very glad of the opportuing; nevertheless, he was very giad of the opportu- | to the scute sensibilities of the unfortunate class of lade | and the decision of the Supreme Court to open the tieral-

nity afforded to say something for the section of country in which his lot is cast. My paper, he continued, is as yet in its infancy, and the same, to a great extent, is true of our improved agriculture. Hitherto we have had, so to speak, only to drop the seed and gather the harvest, but now a different system must be adopted, for the soils do not longer smile by being simply tickled with the hoe. Still the Southern country is a very inviting one—quite superior, from an agricultural point of view, to the rougher regions of New-England and the other States at the North, and what is needed is energetic men to come in and possess the richness of the land. We want accessions of the brown-handed from the more sterile climes, and will gladly welcome any and all, and this I know is the sentiment of every Georgian. The young men to the manner born are getting into better ways—they are working instead of being waited apon; and this fact is full of promise. We accept the situation as we find it. We fought for a separate Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government, but we are not without attachment to the Government of our fathers. Slavery is dead, and we are frank to own that we are better off without it. The South here the conditional promotion of officers who have been placed on the retired list. This is an abuse that was in some way slipped into one of the bills for the promoting of the efficiency of the Navy during the war. U iever realized more from a cotton crop than she has pocketed this year. Mr. Echols further stated that many of the best citizens of the State are Northern men, and he closed by predicting that with the new accessions of this class which is certain to be made. Georgia, and, in fact, the whole broad South, will yet he accessions yet be a country not second to any in capacity or

georgia, and, in fact, the whole broad South, will yet be a country not second to any in capacity or charms.

Andrew S. Fuller—For my part, I am glad to see this young Georgian among us. He, and all like him, who believe in a new epoch for the South, a brighter day, a truer system, sounder ideas, and a just economy of the power's of nature are welcome, and if we can aid them by words attered, or words printed, we will be glad so to assist. There is hope from the young men of the South. They are not haunted by vague regret and dimivisions of a faded glory and splendors now traditional. They are not brooding over old wrongs, and asking whether there is a protection from a just God. The old planter will never take lessons from a Northern farmer in anything, because that would be to admit that Northern ideas may be better and sounder than Southern ideas. But the young man of the South, he who honors labor and is not above work himself, will come, in time, to understand and adopt a system that will lift their acres from a value of \$100. Thorough tillage, blooded stock, and big manure piles will do it in Goorgia as they have in New-Jersey and New-York.

to a value of \$100. Therough tillage, blooded stock, and big manure piles will do it in Georgia as they have in New-Jersey and New-York.

Manipulation of Manure.—Nathan Whitten of Etna, Maine: As the chief and all-important subject for farmers is manure. I propose to give my mode of operations in Winter. I keep, the present Winter, eleven head of neat stock and two horses. The droppings of the stock is thrown under a shed, and that from the horses is spread over the entire mass. This is done every day. Once in three or four days I spread over the heap a small quantity of lime, putting about a cask during the Winter, and on alternate days, a coat of plaster. My reason for my process is, the horse-manure promotes fermentation, as does also the lime; the plaster retains the gases. This has been my practice for a few years, and my manure is as ripe by the 1st of May as formerly it was in September. I am no chemist, and can't tell ammonia from niter, but I know that I get good manure in this way, and I was led to it by experiment.

BASSECTION. RAISING CALVES.—To C. Marsh, Ft. Covington, N.

periment.

Raising Calves.—To C. Marsh, Ft. Covington, N. Y., the Club says: If he will read the paper in a late number of The Trinking, by Harris Lewis, he would not need to ask. At five days old make a porridge of scalded skim-milk and potatoes, boiled and mashed. Induce him to drink it by kindness. That is the first step. By-and-by add some Indian meal; feed twice or three a day, and give fine sweet hay.

The Bird Question.—W. Manchester, Fair Haven, Conn., writes lines bad as doggerel, but good in sentiment. He defends and praises all birds but the crow, and thinks the robin especially should be protected from bad boys. The woodpecker does more good than hurt; same true of the bobolink, the mendow lark, and the blue jay.

Crankerries.—F. S. Abbott of Sharon, Penn., and Augustus Parker, Westville, Conn., make inquiry.

J. B. Lyman.—The best soil is a cold, black muck. The land must not be made too dry. If cut with ditches, these should be kept half full of water; and a dam is necessary to flood the patch in Winter and to kill worms. The best results follow a top-dressing of white sand, the cleaner and whiter the better. Sand does good in two ways. It keeps the muck below cool and moist. The top-dressing of sand should be renewed once in two or three years. The plants can be obtained by applying to Mr. Ephraim Empson, New-Egypt, N. J., or Mr. Frank Todd. Bricksburg, N. J. They cost about \$2 a barrel, and you set out eight barrels to an acre, like cabbage plants, two feet apart cach way. If you have sand mixed with the muck naturally, and the ground is too wet, plow, harrow, and set out; then keep clean with the lone and hand.

The Labor Bureau.

ITS FAILURE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CHAR-ITY COMMISSIONERS-ANOTHER PLAN PRO-POSED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Citizens' Association of New-York issued June 26, 1868, a circular calling the attention of the public to an announcement, printed in the daily papers of that date, from the Department of Public Charities and Correction, of a Labor Bureau to be established at the central office of the Commissioners of that Department, under the direction of the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, to facilitate the emigration of unemployed labor to the interior. The establishment of a Labor Bureau was first urged by a committee of the Citizens' Association appointed to investigate our charitable institutions, and the plan suggested by them was adopted by the Commis sioners of Charities and Correction. The latter pub-lished full directions for those in the interior who wished o obtain laborers, and for those in the city who were in need of employment, whereby they might avail them-selves of the facilities to be afforded by the Labor Bureau. Together with these directions, the Citizens' Association published a short and glowing prospectus of the cause, saying that " in this Bureau it should be sought to make a thorough offort to afford relief to the suffering by merely using mind and superior intelligence without expending money—to see how far human ingenuity, business, skill, and capacity, can devise measures of relief by wise combinations to place unproductive lands and undeveloped elements of wealth side by side-that all efforts at relief should be based upon the simple idea of enabling persons to help themselves. The Labor Bureau may be made to extend relief to every man, woman, and child, willing to go West, and the Association anticipates very important results from the inauguration and efficient management of their Bureau. The dense masses of our population will be thinned out and placed in circumstances favorable for their usefulness and progress, while the laber so much needed in the West will be supplied by a continuous stream pouring toward it. Other large citie on the Atlantic Coast will follow our example. and thus the blessings derived from inauguration of this Bureau will be multiplied and extended." Affairs looked exceedingly well on paper. and at the request of one of the Commissioners, I made a trip that Summer of seven weeks' duration, through the Western States, prospecting for the benefit of the Bureau. The results of my trip were eminently encouraging. The cause which I represented was everywhere well received, and promises of cooperation were made by various State authorities and numerous influential private citizens. I appointed agents at different places to push the work and forward applications for labor, and returned convinced of the ample field afforded by the

West for the carrying out of the enter rise.

During my absence, \$10,000 had been appropriated by the Legislature to and the work; but, upon my return, it appeared that the Commissioners, having apparently forgotten all about the Labor Bureau, had started the now existing Intelligence Office in the Plimpton Building, a very good thing, doubtless, for poor servant girls, and well enough in its way, but not at all of the character and scope of the proposed Labor Bureau previously advertised by the Commissioners themselves. contend that the Labor Bureau as contemplated by the Citizens' Association has still to be established. There ere hundreds of poor families in this city who would gladly go West had they the requisite means to go with. was in the employ of the Children's Aid Society for 11 years until May, 1868, when the Commissioners engaged me. I have taken West and found homes for over 5,000 children and for some 60 families, all of whom I have more or less visited since their establishment in their new homes, and I am confident that there is great op-

new homes, and I am confident that there is greatepportunity to do good, relieve misery, prevent crime, and
benefit the country at large, by judiciously assisting
industrious but unfortunate families in going West. The
Children's Aid Society do a great deal in this direction,
but it is a truft to what might and ought to be done.

The Citizens' Association, after finding that the Commissioners had deceived them with their promises, concluded that they themselves would undertake the work.
Nothing, however, has been done, as far. But why, let
me ask, should not the Children's Aid Society establish
a Labor Eureau as part of their work! Their machinery
is in good running order, they have well-trained men
who understand traveling with large parties; they know
among them every town and village throughout the
West, and have such arrangements with railroads as enable them to transport people under their charge in firstclass cars at the rates of mithy enigrant trains. It appears to me that the above is the most immediately practicable plan for the relief of thousands now pirched with
New-York, Feb., 1870.

THE BINGHAMTON INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

THE BINGHAMTON INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Yo the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: In the name of everything that is outrageous and absurd, how could the founders of this benelicent institution have stumbled on a title so offensive

slipped into one of the bills for the promoting of the paid for carrying over balances, 4, 44, 5, 55, and 6 per cent; dulgence in excesses, or any other cause, become unfit for active duty, are placed on the retired list, and promoted thereon, with others of their grade who remain on the active list. Under this law, I was informed some time ago, that a man, who soon after he graduated from the Naval Academy, became, by reason of excesses, nearly or quite an idiot, has been promoted through two or three-grades, and that his commissions have been regularly forwarded to him in the asylum where he is

or three-grades, and that his commissions have been regularly forwarded to him in the asylum where he is cared for. Under it, too, men who were years ago set aside as unfit to do subordinate duty at sea, by reason of infirmities of temper or indulgence in excesses, have been regularly promoted on the "Retired Last," thereby giving them more pay, although they have not rendered any service therefor.

A soldier or sailor who receives wounds or suffers from exposures in the line of his duty, so as to render him unable to perform the services of the position he holds, is entitled to a respectful consideration by his country, and should be cared for; but the barnacles, who having once attached themselves to the service and demonstrated their unfitness for any kind of duty, should not be promoted to a higher grade and herease of pay, even if they are centinued on the rolls.

And now, one suggestion regarding a branch of army reform. The navy paymaster keeps the pay-rolls of the men he pays, and also supplies them with clothing and rations. Why cannot the army regimental paymaster do all these things for his men! Now those duties are divided among three efficers—the quartermaster provides transportation and quarters, and the commissary is obliged to call upon him for aid at times, as is also the division paymaster when he makes his rounds. It seems to me that all these duties could be performed much better and cheaper by the quartermaster. Reported.

REMOVAL OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

REMOVAL OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: While certain persons are strongly urging the advantages of New-London as a site for the new Navy-Yard proposed, it will be well to consider some of the disadvantages of that location. There is no place on the Atlantic Coast so exposed to naval attack in case of war as New-London. The United States have no forts nor vessels that could prevent the iron-clad Monarch from sailing up the river at New-London and burning our Navy-Yard and ships if there located. On the Hudson

Navy-Yard and ships if there located. On the Hudson River however, there are two sites not far from New-York which, although overlooked thus far, have all the advantages necessary for a first-class Navy-Yard. These sites are Verplanck's Point and Jona Island.

The first of these presents an extensive water-front, while the river is deep enough to float our lagest vessels. South of the Point is a large bay capacious enough for a navy, and safe against winds, floating ice or foreign attack. Several hundred acres of land may be obtained at this point, and the facilities for the establishment of a Navy-Yard, with all its appurtenances, are of the best, while the removal could be more economically made to this site than to New-London. Iona Island, five miles above Verplanck's, possesses all the advantages of the latter, and granite is found plentifully close at hand. Both of the above sites are in my opinion preferable to that at New-London, and vastly superior to those of Chatham and Sheerness, England, on the estuary of the river Medway, or of Woolwich on the Thames, below London.

New-York, March 30, 1870.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL, 101 O'CLOCK A. M.

1 000 U.S 5-20 '01 Reg		6s Currency	67
Sen U S 60 S '41 Com		is Con '62	N
12 000 U S Se. Coup '64,-			8
15,500 U S 3-26 Cen. Wh.		-2" Con '67e. 1001	8
20,000 E S 5a Con '60 n.	1071 175.000	108	C
15.000		108	35
16.00		100	0
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40.000		5-20 Con, 'Gil1091	A
******************	107 12,600 U S		C
100,000,	and the same and the same and the same		1
Sales of Sinte Road-Ra	attroud Bonds-Bank a	nd Hailroad - Express	
	Blocks, etc.	parties of the same of the same of	T
	30 Central N B'k 110	200 Lak S & M S 875	7
500 Vir 6s, new 70;	200 Quickailver 54		v
£1,000 71	200 Mariposa Pr 13;	62	N
11,000 Georgia St 7: 95	700 Pacific Mall S., 37;	300 87	- 6
5,000 8 C St 6s be	100 bet call. 37;	100	G
Jan. & July 83	100 37	500,	N
1,000	500 274	200, bet call 6. 875	N
2,000 Missentri fis., 929	600	100 Chi & N Phest .	5
2,060 Chi & N Wes	9.6	bet call 724	8
enl'd cen hends 901	300	20 Col. Cin. & In-	18
2.000 Gt Wtn 2 m. 811	10 Adams Ex 6/4	diampolis C 74;	N
3.000	200 N Y Cen & Hu-	100 Ch & Ro bl 119	M
10 OHC C. R 14 P 7s 98	Riv. R'd Con 92	44	L
15.000 164	209 91	200 Mil & St P 601	L
fi neo Mor & Ex 2., itia	10,000 N Y C & Hu	27 To W & W 45	C
2,000 Mor & Es 1 100	Riv R Con Scrip 251	100 Alt & T Hante 40	R
4.000 Mt & St P 1, 92	30,000 894	100 Ohio & Missis-	A
1,000 Mil & St Pa'l	100 Erie Bailway 254	stppi Bailr'd 291	A
lat lows d'n 27	100 Bris prel 50	5 21	0
4.000 Cot Cen & Ind	200,	300 St. Louis & Ire	
Central lat.ex-in. 814	100 bet call. 49	Moun't n 421	
10,000 811	1,200 Reading E 974	100	×
25.000 811	800 bet call, 974	1,000 Dei La & W.103	N
1.000 Tol. Pe & W1	500	16 New-Jer Rail117	Ñ
East'n div'n 834	200 Panama S Co'y, 138	100 Bost's H & E. 31	N
5 Amer Ex Bank 114	20 Cle & Pitts 59	100 Col Cen & Ind	- 12
100 Fourth Na'l B. 106	100 Mil & St P. p., 74	Central, 18	K
356 West U Tele	100	Central	- 2
JOS. W. CAL D. T. STOR.	109 704		- 5
200			- Pi
SECON	D BOARD-12 O'C	AND COM	E)
	iles of Government Bone	No.	N
5.000 U S 6s, '81 Comp	21 0 cl. 113; 25,000 U.S.	-20 Con, '00 h 108	N
700 U S 5-20 Cen '62	STREET, STREET, SANS	amen total	
10.000	ARREST BENTS AND A CORNER	CONCRETE VALUE OF COMPUTATION AND COMPUTATION	901

I DIR	
6 000	
300 U S 5-20 Con '64. 34 o'cl. 109; 3,500	
000 T S 5-20 Reg '67	
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100 U S 6a Currency	
tics of State Bonds-Entired Bonds-Bank and Railroad-Express	
Stocks, de.	
700 Tenn Se n 501 10,000 N Y Ce & H 500 Mil & St P'l 604	
0.000 Ed call & 1 Riv E'd Con' 891 200 601	
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1,000 70 1,275 89; 200 Mil & St P p. 744	
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Central 1st #14 200 Erie [100 Tul, W & W 454	
900 Centr Pac Rd between call 25 15 C C Cin & fu-	
Gold Bends 92 100 Krie p 475 diamapolis 74	
600 Mor & E 1 1021 400 Reading 975 70 Morris & Essex.	
2 000 102 200 Lak S & M S., 87; Hariroad 894	
# Canton County 65 400 19 :190 Pt F.Wa & Chi	
n West Un Tel., 22 200 871 Guar 931	
m Marinosa pr 13 200 betcall. c 874 5 934	
on het call, 121 1 000 172 17:00 951 1	
en 12 100 174 100 Alt & T H 394	
Baston W - P - 174 200 874 100 Chicag & Alt., 11-4	
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of Pacific Mail 200 N. Jersey Cept Dubuq & St Ch 106	
bet cell 273 Railroad 1024	

| 10 West Un Tel. | 100 Ch k N | 100 N Y & C H R | 100 N Y & C H R | 100 Ch k N | 1

tion in the street, and regret is expressed that some defi-

The money market has been a little more active, and an effort was made to put up the rates to 7 per cent, but there was too much money, and it was plenty at 6 per cent, and late in the afternoon it was obtained at less. This being the first of the month, money has been in greater demand, and, at this date, for years, it has generally commanded 7 per cent. For Governments, dealers

Gold is " off " in price. It has not touched 112 to-day,

tender question will not give the "operators for rise" any strength or encouragement. With a decision that legal-tenders are a payment for all debts, and with 3,000,-000 bales of cotton this year, in two years gold will be at a discount for greenbacks for domestic uses. The last reports put the action crop of 1869 at 2,900,000 or 3,000,000 of bales. One more such crop and the work of reconstruction will be complete at the South, and the country will start forth in all its industries with an energy beyond all former precedent, provided Congress does not fail a victim to the heresies of "free trade" and cut, by some unwise act, the sinews of the right arm of American labor. At 10 a. m. in the Gold Room gold was quoted at 1113; 10:15, 1114; 12:05, 1114; 19:27, 1114. One p. m., 1114; 2:03, 1111; 2:17, 1111; 2:50, 1111, and 3:12, 1111. At 5 o'clock it was quoted at 1111. The transactions of the Gold Ex-

efficiency of the Navy during the war. Under it, men appointed to any position in the service, who, from in dulgence in excesses, or any other cause, become unfit.

The decline in gold causes a decline in Governments. The decline in gold causes a decline in Governments. 1862, 1101; 5-20s of 1864, 1091; 5-20s 1965, 1091; 6s currency. 112; 10-40 coupon, 1061, yesterday, 1061. The 6s currency are above par with gold, and the 5-20s of 1862, within 15 of par with gold at 1115, and the 10-10s worth \$95 20 in gold. State bonds were steady, with light transactions; so

change Bank were: Clearings, \$44,565,000; gold balances,

\$1,582,057; currency balances, \$1,787,620. Holders of gold

with railroad and bank stocks.
In the stock market, from the small operations to-day, it would seem that the force was all spent yesterday, although prices are well sustained. Pacific Mail, 3722 Sti: Lake Shore, Stiess; North-West, 721w72; Rock Island, 119w118;; Pittsburgh, 991; Western Union, 32; New-York Central and Hudson, 92w91; do. Certificates. 801@801. As the transfer books of the Lake Shore close to-morrow, there has been some desire to obtain stock, and parties have paid one-eighth of one per cent for the use of the stock for one day. The stock market closes heavy.

We give below the highest price of the stocks named,

of the spics of the Luck Towns				and the same of
Monday. T	geniay.	Wedn'y.	Thurs'y,	Friday.
N. Y. Central & H 914	914	2014	921	92
N. Y. Central & H., Certfs 994	815	Mile	901	619
Brie Railway	244	-	254	254
Erie Radway Pid	454	50e	52	50
Harlem	1414	142	-	leve.
Reading 97	003		90	274
L. S. and Mirh. Southern 1175	971	814	9015	88
	914		604	1909
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	217		-11	744
C., C., C. and Indianapolis	112		7474	200
New-Jersey Central	1001	1001	260	
New Jersey Central,	100	1712	med.	201
Chleago and North-Western 714	417	200	646	
Chi. and North-Western Pfd 834	1100	1104	1200	110
Chi., Rock Island and Pacific Illis	100	44.03	200	74 45
Milwaukee and St. Paul 50)	0.00	****	744	74
Milwaukee and St. Pani Pfd 724	- 22	100	411	45
Toledo, Wahash and Western	-	**	24	•
Tuledo, Wahash and West Pft	-93	DOT:		
Fitts, F. W. and Chi. Guar	-30	25.28	40	40
Alton and Terre Hante	233	200	100.0	PAGE.
Ohio and Mississippi 28%	712	219	4.77	10.0
Hannihal and St. Joseph	100	1001	211112	
Chicago and Alion	111	-	3719	18
Columbus, C. & Ind. Central 17	-	0.6.5	1 1	10
Pacific Mail	225	351	38	only.
The following are the Govern	menta	notatio	ons of 3	fessra.
Fisk & Hatch at 4 p. m.:				

Money 200 Govern	amente i	cendy.	
Coleman Benedict	reports	the closing quotations	s at 6
o'clock, as follows:			
f Marad	Asked.	Offered	Asket,
Gold1114	1114	Reading 974	97)
Gold	66	L. S. and M. So #71	874
Cumberland 314	727	Pitteburgh 99	995
W. I nint 312	20	North-Western 724	
	10	North-Western Pref 804	
Quickniver 5	- 7	Rock Island	
Mariposa Pret 124	9.9	8t Pani 60	60
	20.00		73
Paritie		Totelle and Wabash 45	45
H. W. Power 172			7.1
Adems hapress		Fort Wayne 934	904
Wells F. & Co Ex 193			361
American Ex	46		66
United States Ex 45			9411
Kri# 25	24		1125
N. Y. Cen. & Hud 913		Chicago & Alton	
N. Y. Cent. Scrip Bil		Chicago & Alton Pref. 113	
Hariem	1974	New Jersey Cent 102	1024
The following were	the bid	s for City Hank stocks:	
W	114	Bank of North America	104

And the following for State bonds: Feathermer ta, new bonds. 51
Virginia ta, ex coupon 70
Virginia ta, ex coupon 70
Virginia ta, ex coupon 70
Virginia ta, new bonds 70
Virginia ta, new bonds 70
Georgia ta, 60
Georgia ta, 60
North Carolina fa, 60
North Carolina new bonds 22
Merigina fo per cent, 1873.
South Carolina fa, 60
South Carolina fa,

And the following for Railroad bonds:

New York Central, 6s, 763, 915 Obtogo, R. I. and Paetfe. 98

New York Central 6s, 8. Estate 88

New York Central 6s, subscript 81

New York Central 6s, wheeript 81

New York Central 7s, 75

New York 95

New York 95 And the following for Railroad bonds: Pacific R. 7a, guarant'd by Mo. 85s Olice & Miss. 1st Mortgage.

Central Pacific Bonds. 91; Olice & Miss. 1st Mortgage.

191; Olice & Miss. 1st Mortgage.

194; Olice & Miss. 1st Mortgage.

195; Olice & Miss. 1st Mortgage.

195; Mile & M. W. S. F. 195; Mile & M. Paul 1st M. 7.3-10.

196; A. N. West. Int. Bonds. 93; Mile & M. Paul 1st M. 7.3-10.

196; Mile & M. Paul 1st Mort. 100; Olice & Ind., 1st Mort.

196; Mile & M. Paul 1st Mort.

197; Mile & M. Paul 1st Mort.

198; Mile & M. Paul 1st M. 7.3-10.

198; Mile & M. Paul 1st M. 7.3-10.

198; Mile & M. Paul 1st M. 7.3-10.

199; Mil

Th	e following is the result of the business at the	United
	es Treasury:	
	General balance Festerday \$02,254,761 Gold receipts General Gold receipts General Gold receipts General Gold parametrs General Gold balance General Gold balance General Gold balance General Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gol	16 63 63 75

The following is the movement; in dry goods for the week: Entered for consumption, \$1,800,551; withdrawals, \$748,001, warehoused, \$205,764. H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., the agent of the State.

is paying the gold interest due April 1 on the bonds of the is paying the gold interest due April i on the bonds of the State of South Carolina. This is a kind of reconstruction creditable to the State, and one that will advance its interests at home and give it credit abroad.

The leading business men of St. Louis, in addition to expressing confidence in the St. Louis and South Eastern Railway, by a unanimous vote of their Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, are subscribing liberally to its capital stock. Messrs, George Opdyke & Co., are agents in New-York for the sale of the bonds of the Commerce.

pany.
Our weekly summary of the condition of the money market at the leading points of trade and commerce from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shows that money is casy all over the land, and business paper discounted at fair rates and without difficulty. If there is not as much business done, as in some former years at this season, it is better done; is dealers are buying largely for each, a saving of from 15 to 25 per cent, and only buying what they want.

Initing one as promptly pand. There is no demand at 10 212 per cont. First-class paper is disconnected at the former rate.

Sr. Joszem. March 22.—It money matters there is nothing new to report. The banks are having an easy time and are full of times. Good names secure home now at 5 per cent without any trouble, and warehouse collaterals are taken at most of the banks.

PROMIA, March 22.—The local money market remains practically unchanged. The supply of currenty on hand is sufficient to supply all regular customers applying for local Country collections are difficult and unsatisfactors.

CLEVES.ASD.March 21.—The local money murket is more active, the discount demand beingprovier thru for any day of the week, and the checkings were liberal. The banks, however, manage to supply their regular customers with all that is required, and the market is close though not stringent.

Calcaso, March 22.—Business at the banks and business generally continues duil. The announcement of the day for the report of the condition of the National Banks will make the banks more fee in their loans than before, but as owing to the general alageations of business the demand for money has not been equal to the supply for some time, the loans will probably not be increased march. Banks supply all approved borrowers at 10 per cent. In the open market there is no first-class paper directed.

NEW ORLINANS, March 26.—The money market continues to work easy. There is a fair demand for accommodations, but with an ample supper directed.

NEW ORLINANS, March 26.—The money market continues to work easy. There is a fair demand for accommodations, but with an ample supper directed.

Mits waterum, March 27.—The local money market formers quick and during duiled his per cent per annount of per cent per month for Al notes accounted by a per cent per annount of per cent per month for Al notes accounted by the contract of t

onchanged, and the banks report currency is fair supply at 10 per cent for all legitimate demands of business. Some of the bunks cree-experience some difficulty in keeping their surplus fonds predicably employed. Bank Farancies, o. March 24.—Money has become quite same in most bragantes of business. The hospancy in attack raines has continued to give activity to funds, and came the directation of money. The profits to hashers have been large, and threa have imparted general confidence. The decline in gold has also added to the general hopedulesses: the more open that the rainvasi has brought estitions into the fasts. The amounts of capital that arrive, as well Ragical as Eastern, for investment, are important, and seem rather to increase. The supply of money on approved securities is good, and the rate at bank 1011; outside at call, 10 per cent, actual business two-name paper, 1; 201; per cent, or real exists. 10 per cent,

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OIMO RAILROAD will unite the harbors of the Atlantic coast with the inland navigation of the West, by a short, constant, and economical line. The greater part of it is already in ctive operation, and a force of 7,000 men is engaged on the construction of the remainder.

When completed from the deep waters of the James River to the confluence of the Big Sandy with the Ohio, it will afford the shortest, cheapest, and most reliable route for the products of the West-South-West to the seaboard, and the quickest for passenger travel to and from the national capital. Connecting and tributary lines of railroad are projected and constructing in Ohio and Kentucky. which will give ready transit to and from the great railroad centers of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Railroads.

Inexhaustible deposits of iron ore and free-burning coal are found along the line of the road, which must contribute an important local traffic, in addition to that already drawn from the rich agricultural regions adjacent.

The loan intrusted to our hands is one of the most important ever negotiated in this country; it is based upon a mortgage covering four hundred and thirtyseven miles of main line, equipment, &c., for which there is ample present security in completed road and work done.

The bonds we offer have assurances of prominence and activity in the money markets of the world. It is of great importance to purchasers of railroad securities to secure those which shall be widely known and actively dealt in, and have a ready mar-

ket hereafter. For Trustees of Estates, Widows, Orphans, Clergymen, Farmers, and prudent investors generally, who desire to invest money securely, at a reasonable rate of interest, and avoid paying the premium on Government Bonds, the loan of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY affords the desired channel for investment, and has been selected by us with

special reference to this extensive want. The Loan is in Bonds of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Coupon or Registered. They have thirty years to run. Interest six per cent, payable May 1 and November 1. Principal and interest payable in Gold in the City of New-York. Price, 90 and accrued interest.

Bonds delivered at all points free of express charges FISE & HATCH, Bankers, &c., 5 Nassau-st.

The FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILBOAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

> George Opdyke & Co.. 25 Nassau-st

Howes & Macy, Bankers (the same as an incorporated bank), No. 30 Wall-st., New-York. Four per cent interest allowed on deposits.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF RECEIVING INTEREST for their money and having it at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing with this flanking House, which allows Interest on the entire daily balances at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

COLLECTIONS made on any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates. Orders for the PURCHASE or SALE of Stocks, Bonds,

or Gold promptly executed.

The Southern Central Railroad is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Anburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always socure to this road a good income.

Vermitye & Co., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be is good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market. The Bonds bear Seven por cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

Banks, Bankers, and Private Capitalists supplied with first-class commercial paper at r supply of which can always be found with us.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & Co., 8 Wall-st.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for THE TRIBETE.] FRIDAY, April 1, 1878.

ASHES are quiet and prices uncertain.
BUILDING MATERIALS—No new feature to note in articles coming

slow Western and Southern.
BRINTLES are unchanged; we quote at from the @#2 50 for Ameri-a cirar and White.
COTTON—The demand for goods on the spot is still rather moderate.

Uplands, &c. Mobile. N. Oriesna.

The Funding bill is the topic or convexant time action has not been taken on it this week by congress. An American can put up with anything, if he is sure about it; moretainty is his adhorrone. The spring-field Republican says:

"The country at large continues to give attention to the Funding bit of thinks of it." "The Lastern banks have manifested great indifference in recard to the mean upon the formation of the Funding bit of thinks of it." "The Lastern banks have manifested great indifference in recard to the mean upon the formation of the Funding bit of thinks of it." "The Lastern banks have manifested great indifference in recard to the mean upon the formation of the Funding bit of thinks of it." "The Lastern banks have manifested great indifference in recard to the mean upon the formation of the funding bit of thinks of it." "The Lastern banks have manifested great indifference in recard to the mean upon the formation of the funding bit of thinks of it." "The Lastern banks have manifested great indifference in recard to the mean upon the funding bit of the mean of but few that the proposition to the award is a warrent of the proposition to the country and the proposition to the funding bit of the mean the proposition to the two but the proposition to the two but the proposition to the two but the proposition to the country in the proposition to the funding the proposition to the proposition to the funding the proposition to th

Mcb. 71, Stheris, Liverpool. Shink bears, 2014.
Mcb. 71, Stheris, Liverpool. Shink bears, 2014.
Mcb. 73, Cholas, Liverpool. 2015.
Mcb. 73, Cholas, Liverpool. 2015.
Mcb. 73, Cholas, Liverpool. 2015.
Mcb. 74, Shoena, London. 2015.
Mcb. 75, Anglis, Gharger. 2015.
Mcb. 75, Anglis, Gharger. 2016.
Mcb. 75, America, W. Indies, 40, 10, 270.
Mcb. 75, America, W. Indies, 40, 10, 270.
Mcb. 79, British Provinces. 55

Totals.

BAY is from and fairly active; the receipts continue
Shapping at Sc. 3r \$1, and Retail jute at \$1 live\$1 20.

HRMP—Mantila continues in moderate demand at 14